

Hawaiian Gazette

12-PAGE EDITION.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1893.

THE statement of Minister Thurston, which is given in full in our columns, is a bold and vigorous reply to the letter of Secretary Gresham, and although it seems contrary to usage for a Minister Plenipotentiary to publish such a contradiction to the assertions of the Government to which he is accredited, yet the fact that he had not been informed of its plans with regard to the nation which he represented, prior to action being taken, was sufficient cause to justify him in issuing his statement showing the false position of the American Government. As Minister Thurston had been on the spot during the revolution, and knew every occurrence as it took place, he was in duty bound to publish such a statement as was needed just at that moment. Its honesty and truthfulness appear in every line and paragraph, and will be corroborated by all who are familiar with the facts. Although it may not be in accordance with the strict rules of diplomacy to make such a contradiction of an official report, yet when the premises and conclusions of Gresham's report were all so palpably false and misleading, we repeat that it was fortunate for Hawaii that Mr. Thurston was able, from his own knowledge, to correct the report, and that he had the boldness to publish what he did. Mr. Thurston's statement has been printed in full in many of the leading newspapers in the United States, and will help greatly to rebut the falsehoods to which it is a reply.

As was expected, the foreign advice brought by the Australia, possess great interest. They show how intensely public feeling has been wrought up by the issuance of Secretary Gresham's letter, and how great was the fear lest the steps taken by the President would result in overt acts of war and even bloodshed. One paper says that the public tension and interest throughout the country was very similar to that which took place when the American flag was fired on at Fort Sumpter in 1861. Thanks to the discretion of Minister Willis, to whom appears to have been entrusted the power to act according to his instructions, or to defer action should he deem it best, no such condition has been allowed to exist here. To afford an idea of the feeling in Washington, we subjoin a few extracts from the Star of that city:

"It is doubtful whether there has been such interest manifested in the movements of a mail steamer in the executive departments since the Samana bay incident as was shown today (Nov. 18). On every lip was the question, 'Has the Australia arrived?' and in the State and Navy Departments particularly the officials generally betrayed their anxiety by their restlessness.

"Soon after 11 o'clock there was a visible commotion in the State Department and it was made known that Secretary Gresham had been informed through the press bulletins and also by means of a Western Union dispatch that the anxiously expected steamer had been sighted thirty-five miles outside the Golden Gate. That meant her arrival at San Francisco in the course of three hours. The news spread rapidly to the adjoining departments and was the all-absorbing subject of discussion and speculation."

"When the news finally reached that city by wire—some three hours later—there was great surprise expressed at the Navy Department at the negative character of the news from Hawaii. Various theories were propounded, but none with more reason and flavor of probability than that Minister Willis had been furnished with discretionary powers, and that he had found the state of things in Hawaii so different from what had been supposed that he withheld positive action until he could further communicate with this gov-

ernment. * * * Admiral Skerrett, on his arrival, on the China, forwarded to the State Department a dispatch from Mr. Willis announcing that in the three days that had elapsed between his arrival and the sailing of the China he had discovered enough to convince him that the restoration of the Queen could not be accomplished without difficulty.

"There was a very general belief today, after the first news came, that the Queen cannot now be restored without serious trouble. Naval officers say that the golden opportunity has gone. If nothing could be done in the lapse of ten days between the arrival of Mr. Willis and the sailing of the China nothing could be done in a month or a year, especially after Mr. Dole receives word of the sentiment in this country in his favor.

"The general impression of those who heard of the news from Hawaii this afternoon was that the fact of the Queen not having been restored before the steamer sailed was an evidence that the Administration's policy had miscarried, and it is believed that the information brought is extremely unsatisfactory to the Administration.

"The belief is that Mr. Willis, having failed to secure the restoration of the Queen promptly, her restoration will now become an impossibility, since the Hawaiians will be informed on the arrival of steamers which sailed from San Francisco several days ago of the condition of public sentiment here, and the Provisional Government, feeling itself sustained by the American people, will resist any attempt on the part of Mr. Willis to restore the Queen. Among the few who had heard of the reports from Hawaii, members of Congress and others, is an almost universal expression of satisfaction that the great wrong which they feared has not yet been accomplished.

"The President has heard from the country, says the New York Sun, and it would be gratifying to the public to believe that the overwhelming sentiment against an undertaking of the sort indicated by Secretary Gresham's letter had induced him to stop and reconsider. A prompt and frank withdrawal from a false position, assumed in consequence of mistaken judgment or bad advice, would be in no way discreditable to Mr. Cleveland. On the contrary, it would be an act of the highest moral courage, entitling the President to universal respect. It would damage him politically, or discredit him as an individual, not a whit more than his previous abandonment of the attempt to manage the Hawaiian business through a personal representative, with authority superior to that of the regularly accredited Minister of the United States."

THE NANIWA

Pays a Second Visit Here—A Quick Run.

The Japanese cruiser Naniwa, Captain Togo, arrived at 8 o'clock Saturday morning, sixteen days from Yokosuka, Japan, having left that port November 17, at 9 A. M. Good weather was had all the way. The vessel maintained an average speed of 10 knots throughout the voyage. The Naniwa soon after arrival saluted the Hawaiian flag, which was answered by the shore battery at Kakaako. She also saluted Rear-Admiral Irwin's flag, to which the flagship Philadelphia replied with a salute.

The officers of the Naniwa are nearly the same as when she was here last February, excepting the first lieutenant, chief engineer, sub-lieutenants and midshipmen, who are all new. Her officers are:

Captain—H. Togo.
Commander—L. Ishii.
First Lieutenant—A. Matsumoto (Kongo).
Gunnery Lieutenant—K. Hirose.
Torpedo Lieutenant—S. Obana.
Chief Navigator—Y. Shoji.
Third Lieutenant—J. Masato.
Fourth Lieutenant—K. Wadagaki.
Chief Engineer—N. Yamamoto.
Chief Surgeon—J. Ishikawa.
Chief Paymaster—R. Takenouchi.
First Engineer—H. Lakamouchi.
Surgeon—K. Javara.
Sub-Lieutenants—T. Mizoguchi, K. Hirowatari, S. Shirata, J. Iizumi, U. Matsumura, J. Yamaguchi, H. Isuchya.
Assistant-Engineers—T. Sbe, K. Sakai.
Assistant-Paymasters—G. Hirai, S. Uno.
Midshipmen—H. Kato, K. Mimura, T. Okubo, Y. Chiwata, T. Takano, K. Nagao, T. Hashiguchi, T. Waragaya, K. Moko, K. Fujikawa, M. Nakamura.

A cable to Honolulu would be the salvation of the white people of the islands. The merest hint of the way Cleveland's policy is received in the United States would encourage them to make resistance he could not overcome without such use of force as would subject him to impeachment for making war without authority of congress.—Am. Ex.

THURSTON'S STATEMENT.

(Continued from page 1.)

of the Cabinet and the restoration of the old royal power and constitution. The conspirators took the Cabinet by surprise on the night of July 29, took possession of all the artillery and fortified the Palace. The regular troops, by order of the King, refused to assist the Cabinet, who called upon the whole of the militia and white citizens for assistance. The call was promptly responded to.

The fighting opened at 9 o'clock in the morning with less than thirty Cabinet supporters in position in front of the Palace, which number later was increased to about 500. The royalist revolutionists opened with a furious fire with both artillery and small arms, but within half an hour they were driven from their guns, seven were killed and twelve wounded, and before dark all of them dispersed or captured, while not one of the Cabinet supporters was injured. Such is the undisputed record of events upon two occasions when the royalists and the organizers of the Provisional Government came into armed conflict, when there had been no suggestion of support to either side by any outside power.

Under these circumstances I submit that the burden of proof is on those who claim that the leaders of the Provisional Government cannot successfully carry out the revolution in Hawaii.

POLITICAL LIBERTIES TRAMPLED UPON.

It is unnecessary for me here to state the details of the bitter constitutional conflict which had been carried on between the Queen and the Legislature during the seven months prior to January last, or speak of the intense indignation existing among all classes of citizens by reason of the open and successful alliance of the Queen with the opium and lottery rings. The political liberties of the people were trampled upon and their moral sense shocked. It simply needed the added provocation of her arbitrary attempt to abrogate the Constitution and disfranchise every white man in the country to spontaneously crystallize the opposition into a force that was irresistible.

In reply to the sneer that the persons taking part in the movement are "aliens," I would say that every man by the laws of the country has a legal voter's right to franchise, and by the proposed Constitution this would be abrogated. A large proportion of them were born in the country, and almost without exception those who were not born there have lived there for years, have owned property there and made it their home. They are men who built up the country commercially, agriculturally, financially and politically, and created and made possible a civilized Government therein. There were and are such men as are today leading citizens of the most progressive community of the United States, with interests as thoroughly identified with the interests of Hawaii as are the interests of native and foreign born citizens in similar communities in this country, identified with it—S. F. Examiner.

CLEVELAND TO WILLIS.

I've torn "the tattered ensign down,"
And bowed its starry folds in shame;
Now let it rise to hail the crown
And Liliuokalani's name!
If Freedom shrieks, so much the worse
For her; I can't be her dry nurse.

Go tell those rebels that I say
Columbia's part it shall not be
To cheer them on the fateful day
When they proclaim Hawaii free.
Our statesmen and our navy know
Their task—when Freedom strikes a blow.

What has been done you'll please undo;
Strike off her cap from Liberty,
Strip off the red and white and blue
She dared to don in spite of me;
Put on the Black Queen's crown for fair.

If need be, knot it to her hair.
It must be good to be a King.
Though Kings by any other name
If they go in and have their fling
May not escape the tyrant's blame.
So still along Hawaii's waves
The sun shall greet a race of slaves.
—N. Y. Sun.

DEATH ENDS A DEBAUCH.

Henry Burke Drops Dead After a Prolonged Spree.

Henry Burke, a laborer at the McChesney soap works, dropped dead shortly after 7 o'clock last evening while near the soap works. Burke, who was a half-white, had been drinking hard since last Friday, when he put in an appearance at the factory in an intoxicated condition and was sent home by the foreman. Since then he has been on a continual spree, which only ended with his life last evening.

Quite a crowd gathered at the time and the body was removed to a neighboring house and medical attendance summoned. Dr. Cooper responded to the call, and after an examination found that death was the result of heart failure induced by the excessive use of alcohol. The deceased was a native of Waimea, Hawaii, and was about 30 years of age. He had been employed at the soap works for some months and until recently had been a steady, hard working man. He leaves a number of relatives.

Mrs. J. Stott, wife of the commander of the S. S. Miowers, is a through passenger on the R. M. S. S. Arawa. Captain Stott will accompany his wife from here, as he has been granted leave of absence by the Canadian-Australian steamship company.

SAN FRANCISCO LETTER.

Latest Advice per O. S. S. Australia, November 25th.

(From our San Francisco Correspondent.)

Sugar.

NEW YORK, Nov. 25.—Cuban centrifugals, 96 degrees, 3 cents; granulated 4 31-100 cents.

The San Francisco market is steady but not particularly active.

It is conceded that the Ways and Means Committee, or rather the Democratic members of it, will give out their new tariff bill on the 27th. On that day they will let the minority know what they propose to do, and of course that will let the whole matter out. It is stated that there is great reluctance to put raw sugar on the dutiable list, but the pressure is too strong from Louisiana, Florida, California, Kansas and other States, for either the bounty or some protection. First a bounty of three-quarters of a cent was proposed, and then an ad valorem tax of 25 or 30 per cent.

The proposed ad valorem duty on sugar is not meeting with the approval of the sugar merchants in New York. A representative of the firm of R. H. Howell & Co. said: "If such a duty is adopted it would remove to some extent the protection that the American manufacturer has now, and foreign manufacturers would be able to send refined sugar here, and the American refineries would have to compete with the world. If the proposed duty become a law the American refiners will have to economize every way to compete with foreigners. This tax, if imposed, will be a severe blow to the industry. As refiners, we would prefer to have the tariff left as it is. The States that will suffer are Louisiana, Texas, California and Nebraska. It will be a severe blow to those States."

Jules Sazac said: "The ad valorem duty is absurd, antiquated and unjust."

The others were equally pronounced in their views.

Hawaiian Situation.

It is not believed that there will be any further developments in the Hawaiian situation, or further intimation of the Administration's policy, until Congress convenes in December.

Immediately after the publication of Blount's report, Thurston prepared and had published an able defense of the action of the Provisional Government, of Stevens, and of Wilts. The publication of this statement created great wrath in Administration circles and there was some talk of giving Thurston his passports, on the claim that he had violated his diplomatic privileges. This step was not taken. Thurston's able paper has more than counteracted the effect of Blount's special-attorney effort.

Some efforts are being made to make Gresham the scapegoat of the Administration, but the information is positive that the policy outlined by him is Cleveland's, and not that of his Secretary of State.

It is generally conceded that the Administration will probably depend on Willis to get them out of a bad muddle. Cleveland has heard from the country in a way that he neither expected nor relished, and only his few personal organs are supporting him. The plan of the Administration to hedge is believed to be something as follows: Willis will report that affairs and conditions have changed since Blount was in Hawaii, and a different mode of treatment is necessary. The Administration is evidently surprised at the strength of the Provisional Government.

Stevens has taken to the lecture field and to the press in his defense against Blount. The opinion in which these two hold each other is about the plainest fact in the entire muddle.

When Congress meets, an interesting time is promised for the Administration.

American News.

The first snow of the season east of the "Rockies" fell on the 21st inst. It reached from the Rocky Mountains to the Alleghenies and from the Gulf to Canada.

It is asserted that there is a row between President Cleveland and Secretary of the Interior Hoke Smith, on account of the latter's policy with respect to pensions and land matters. Smith is expected to resign.

President Cleveland is reported to be in a dilemma with reference to his forthcoming message.

General Jeremiah Rusk, ex-Secretary of Agriculture, died at his home in Madison, Wisconsin, on the 21st inst. He was one of the strong and honest politicians of the West.

Springfield, Mass., had a bad fire on the 22d inst. which swept away several business blocks and destroyed a great deal of property. On the 24th Columbus, Ohio, had a similar visitation, the loss being \$500,000.

The Ways and Means Committee of the House are nearly through with the proposed tariff bill, and it is expected that it will be presented to the minority of the committee on Monday the 26th. There will be a hot fight for the protection of sugar and it is possible that the present law will stand unchanged, as southern and western members will combine to retain the bounty. Great secrecy is being maintained by the committee, but it is certain that the tax on whisky will be increased as that com-

modity offers the best field for largely increasing the revenue.

It is reported that new evidence has been found in the case of Dan Coughlin awaiting his second trial for the killing of Dr. Cronin of Clan-Na-Gael farm several years ago, whose body was found in a sewer cesspool. The prosecution claims to have States evidence that will hang Coughlin.

FROM KOHALA.

KOHALA, Dec. 1.—The political news by last mail was sensational enough to suit the most ardent lover of the unexpected. After the first outburst of surprise and indignation was over, and a calmer consideration of the news was taken, everyone was agreed that the importance attached to Gresham's letter in so far as it immediately affected Hawaii was overestimated, and that it was a subject for Congressional rather than Executive action on the part of the United States.

No reasonable person can suppose that the United States Government contemplates for a moment such an unscrupulous act of piracy as to land armed troops to overthrow the government of a friendly power, a government that has been recognized by every civilized nation, including the United States.

The United States have a worthy mission in the history of Hawaii than to foment civil discord, when we have asked them for a guarantee of civil order and good government which their power can give us in the form of annexation or protectorate. We still have confidence in their good faith and good will, and the cheering evidence of this is the fact that the Hawaiian question has raised the earliest possible attention at their hands. Our previous form of government had outgrown its usefulness when the head of that government betrayed the trust reposed therein by all classes and conditions of people; and the United States must surely realize that to return to that unstable and unsafe condition of affairs would mean revolution with all its attendant misfortunes. If the United States accept the offer of the Provisional Government and assume responsibility for the future government of Hawaii, they will decide the nature of our future Government as may seem best to them, and our present Ministry will have performed the duty for which they were appointed and all classes will accept in good faith whatever minor conditions may be imposed. But if the United States does not accept the responsibility for our future, we have every confidence that our present Ministry and Advisory Council can frame some plan of republican government that will meet the emergency and be satisfactory to the nation. We, in Kohala, have taken our stand by the Provisional Government, and we will continue to stand by it in any and every emergency.

The dry weather still continues and some of the mills have shut down for want of water. The cane has so far turned out fairly well in sugar returns, much better than was generally expected. It has begun to tassel freely and grinding will soon be general again. If we do not have rain soon, there must be some loss. The anxiety occasioned by our exceptional drought has pretty well overshadowed all other subjects of interest.

We have taken advantage of the leisure forced upon us by the weather to indulge a good deal in quiet recreation. There have been several concerts and social gatherings during the last few weeks. Independence Day was celebrated by a grand luau given at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Stillman, to which a general invitation was extended. Everything was provided with most lavish hands, and it was by far the largest and most successful affair of its kind that Kohala has seen for a long time.

Rev. and Mrs. Abud have been added to our social circles, and the former will conduct regular services in the English Church for some time.

Thanksgiving was observed as a day of rejoicing and family and social reunions by the American colony.

We hope the postal authorities can see their way to give us a little more frequent mail service.

The Illustrated Tourist's Guide.

That popular work, "THE TOURIST'S GUIDE THROUGH THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS," is meeting with a steady sale both at home and abroad. Tourists and others visiting these islands should be in possession of a copy of it. It is a perfect mine of information relating to the scenes and attractions to be met with here. Copies in wrappers can be had at the publication office, 46 Merchant street, and at the News Dealers. Price 50 cents.

Artistic printing at the GAZETTE Office.

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December 4, 1893.

Testimonials as to the efficacy of patent medicines usually bear signatures corresponding with the names on tombstones while those which tell of the superior quality of our goods are from men strong in the flesh. If we were to publish half of the letters received from people selling the Aermotor, for instance, it would require more space than the publisher of this journal would care to sell us. We give you one in this issue from Mr. Matthew Noall, the manager of the sugar plantation at Laie, Oahu, dated November 29, 1893.

"We have now had your 16-ft. Aermotor and No. 5 pump in operation on our cane field for over four months. We find it will do all that is claimed for it. In a strong wind, our pump driven by the Aermotor with a suction of eight feet and a force height of twenty-two feet, will throw 10,000 gallons of water per hour. In an average Laie wind, it will throw from five to six thousand gallons per hour to a height of thirty feet."

In connection with this testimonial we wish to say that Mr. Noall was skeptical as to the power to be obtained from an Aermotor, he could not think that by the use of wind power he could accomplish what had only been secured by steam in the past. In this letter Mr. Noall voices the sentiment of everyone else using Aermotors; for irrigating purposes, it beats the world in economical purposes. We would be pleased to sell you one if you want water.

THE HAWAIIAN HARDWARE CO.,
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